

THE HISTORY OF PERAK FROM NATIVE SOURCES.



PAPER under the above title, which was published in No. 9 of this Journal (June, 1882), contains a translation of the later portion of the Perak "*Salsila*," (*chain, genealogy*) of the royal family. This ends abruptly with the death of *Marhum Muda*, which took place about the year 1777. It has been carried on and brought down to 1882 by RAJA HAJI YAHYA, of Bēlanja, in Perak, whose manuscript I have translated. UNGKU HAJI's work does not profess to be more than a genealogical record, and is not, like the older book, a historical narrative of events. It has not, therefore, the interest of the latter. It is useful, however, as exhibiting the mode of succession which was customary among the Perak Rajas in former times, and as an authentic source from which to ascertain the relative purity of the descent of the surviving members of the royal line in that State.

For convenience of reference, the names and titles, wherever they occur, of the Rajas who at any time succeeded to the throne of Perak are printed in small capitals.

W. E. MAXWELL.

This is the genealogy of the Rajas who are in the kingdom of Perak, at present.

MARHUM JALIL-ULLAH * was the grandson of Marhum Kasab of Siak, who was descended from Sang Sapurba of Pagar-ruyong. MARHUM JALIL-ULLAH married a daughter of Marhum Muda Pahang (by the grand-daughter of MARHUM KOTA LAMA, Sultan of Perak) and had six children—four sons and two daughters. The sons were :—

* For an explanation of the term *Marhum* and the Malay practice of re-naming their kings after their decease, see No. 9 of this Journal. (*The History of Perak from Native Sources*, p. 98 n.)

The name of MARHUM JALIL-ULLAH in his lifetime was MODAFAR SHAH. (*Id.*, p. 102.)

- 1.—SULTAN MAHMUD ISKANDAR SHAH, better known as MARHUM BESAR OULIA-ULLAH, whose reign lasted for one hundred and twenty years. He had no children.
- 2.—Yang di-per-tuan Muda SULTAN MANSUR SHAH, called after his death MARHUM PULAU TIGA.
- 3.—Marhum Bidara.
- 4.—Raja Modafar.

The names of the daughters were :—

- 5.—Sha'alam Besar.
- 6.—Sha'alam Mangkat di Sayong.

Numbers 1, 2 and 5 were the children of MARHUM JALIL-ULLAH by the daughter of Marhum Muda Pahang ; and numbers 3, 4 and 6 were his children by another mother.

Raja Modafar begot one daughter, and Marhum Bidara (otherwise called Raja Kanayan) was the founder of the family of Rajas who are at Selat Pulau and Kampar up to the present day.

MARHUM PULAU TIGA had ten children—seven sons and three daughters—whose names were as follows :—

- 1.—RAJA RADIN (MARHUM SULONG GARONGGONG) who was afterwards SULTAN ALA-EDDIN.
- 2.—RAJA INU.
- 3.—RAJA BISNU.
- 4.—Raja Galuh.
- 5.—Raja Daha.
- 6.—Raja Puteh, mother of Raja Khalim.
- 7.—Raja Abdul Jalil.
- 8.—Raja Hamad.
- 9.—Raja Su.
- 10.—Raja Sëni.

RAJA RADIN had two children—one son and one daughter. The son received the title of Raja Kechik Bongsu, and the daughter was entitled Raja Kechik Ampuan.

RAJA INU married the daughter of Raja Modafar, and had one daughter who was named Raja Budak Kasul ; he had another daughter, by a woman of the people, whose name was Raja Tengah Bongsu.

When RAJA RADIN succeeded to the throne, he was proclaimed as SULTAN MODAFAR SHAH, and after his death he was known as MARHUM HAJI.

RAJA BISNU was Raja Muda while RAJA RADIN was Sultan, and after him, while RAJA INU reigned. There was a civil war while RAJA INU was Sultan, and the Raja Muda, RAJA BISNU, was raised to the throne, and took the title of SULTAN MUHAMMAD SHAH.* Later, he became Yang di-per-tuan Muda. When he died he was called by the people MARHUM AMINULLAH.

He had eight children—five sons and three daughters—namely :—

- 1.—RAJA ISKANDAR,
- 2.—RAJA KEMAS or Salch, } by the same mother.
- 3.—RAJA ALA-EDDIN.
- 4.—Raja Inu Muda.
- 5.—RAJA KECHIK BONGSU.
- 6, 7, 8.—The names of the daughters are not given.

Raja Puteh gave birth to Raja Khalim. Raja Hamid begot four children, namely, one son, named Raja Cholan, and three daughters, names unknown. One of the daughters married RAJA ALA-EDDIN, son of MARHUM AMINULLAH, and another married Raja Senal.

RAJA KEMAS † son of MARHUM AMINULLAH, married Raja Kechik Ampuan, daughter of MARHUM SULONG GARONGGONG. RAJA ISKANDAR, who became Raja Muda, married Raja Budak Rasul, daughter of MARHUM HAJI, and succeeded MARHUM HAJI on the throne under the title of SULTAN ISKANDAR ZU'LKARNAYN. After his death, he was known as MARHUM KAHAR-ULLAH. ‡ One of his sisters was given by him in marriage to Sherif Hassan, son of Toh Tambak (Sherif Jaladin), and one of the daughters of Raja Hamid married Marhum Tengah (Bandahara Raja Inu).

Before his marriage with the Princess Budak Rasul, MARHUM KAHAR already had issue by a woman of the lower orders, and

* See No. 9 of this Journal, p. 106.

† *Kemas*=Kei Amas. See No. 9 of this Journal, p. 105.

‡ See No. 2 of this Journal, p. 187.

a daughter by this marriage named Raja Sabda Rasul was given by him in marriage to Raja Sherif Bisnu, who was the son of Sherif Hassan by the sister of MARHUM KAHAR. This Raja Sherif received the title of Sultan Muda Ala-eddin, and had, by Raja Sabda, two sons and one daughter, namely, Raja Inu and Raja Alang (often called Raja Alang Pulau), sons, and Raja Itam, daughter.

Raja Alang had two children, of whom one was a daughter who has left a numerous posterity, namely, Rajah Ngah Aminah. Rajah Itam married a Saiyid from Trengganu of the Arab tribe Beni Yahya; they had two sons, namely, Raja Ngah Daha (Saiyid Hussein) and Raja Alang Hussein, commonly known as Raja Tua.

While MARHUM KAHAR was Raja Muda, RAJA KEMAS had the title of Raja Kechik Muda, and when the former became Sultan the latter succeeded as Raja Muda. He eventually succeeded to the throne on the death of MARHUM KAHAR and took the title of SULTAN MUHAMMADIN SHAH,* establishing himself at Pasir Pulai, to which place he gave the name of Pulau Besar Indra Mulia. It was he who created a Sultan of Salangor † by installing there Sultan Sala-eddin, the first Yang di-per-tuan, and his descendants. After the death of SULTAN MUHAMMADIN SHAH, he was called MARHUM MUDA. By his wife Raja Kechik Ampuan, he had one son, Raja Ibrahim, who took the title of Raja Kechik Muda ‡ and begot a son named Raja Mahmud.

At the time that MARHUM KAHAR was Sultan, RAJA ALA-EDDIN, son of MARHUM AMINULLAH, was Bandahara, and called himself by the title of "Bandahara Peningat Itam."

Here it is necessary to introduce a story. There were two sisters who upon the death of their father and mother were detained by their uncle as pledges for the repayment of a debt of five dollars due to him by their parents. He employ-

* This name is not given in the account printed on p. 107 of No. 9 of this Journal.

† See No. 2 of this Journal, p. 191.

‡ According to Perak tradition, this prince was the first *Raja* Bandahara. Before his time the title of Bandahara had been held by Chiefs not of royal blood. See Journal No. 2, p. 187.

ed the two girls in looking after his farm (*ladang*). One day an old woman came there and questioned them, and they explained how they were in a position of slavery in consequence of a debt of five dollars. The woman asked their names, and one of them replied: "I am called Upik and my sister's name is Dewi." Then the old woman said: "Open your mouth;" she did so and the old woman spat into it * and touched Dewi in the waist. Then she said: "I am Nenek Kémang," † and she gave them a *tuai* (an instrument for plucking padi-ears) and instructed them in the art of rice-cultivation and that is the origin of the knowledge of the cultivation, of padi as it is practised in Kampar and Teja up to the present day.‡ (In the name of the God who knoweth!) The old woman said moreover: "Do not be unhappy, it is no longer in the power of any one to fasten on your skin and bones; your debt is at an end and ye are no longer slaves," she then vanished.

When the harvest was over and the *padi* had been taken to the *kampung*, Raja Bandahara Peningat Itam came up the little river on the bank of which they lived and the people there told him of the exceptional beauty of Che Upik and Che Dewi. He immediately took both of them and they accompanied him down the river. He married Toh Upik, and she bore him a son who was called Raja Abdurrahman.

After the death of MARHUM KAHAR, RAJA KEMAS became Raja §; Bandahara Peningat Itam became Raja Muda and Raja Cholan became Bandahara. After the death of RAJA KEMAS, he was known as MARHUM MUDA. Raja Muda ALA-EDDIN then became Raja under the title of SULTAN ALA-EDDIN

* This rather objectionable incident, or something like it, occurs in the legend of Badang in the *Sajarah Malayu*. It is found also in other Perak legends, e.g., that of Toh Kuala Bidor.

† The legend of *Nenek Kémang* is ignorantly introduced here as an incident which occurred in the last century. It is an ancient legend which belongs to the pre-Muhammadian times of the Malay nation, and in the folk-lore of Perak Malaya the benevolent fairy or goddess is often referred to. *Prink Nenek Kémang*, "the cooking-pot of Nenek Kémang" (the contents of which could never be exhausted), is the "widow's cruise" of the Malay peasant.

‡ As to the belief in a *Ceres* entertained by Indo-Chinese nations, see Col. Low's *Dissertation on Penang and Province Wellesley*, p. 96.

§ Under the title of *Sultan Mahmud Shah*, see No. 2 of the *Journal*, p. 191. This sovereign reigned for eight years, probably A. D. 1770-1777.

MANSUR SHAH KHALIFAT-IRRAHIM ISKANDAR MUDA. Raja Bandahara Cholan became Raja Muda, Raja Inu became Bandahara and RAJA KECHIK BONGSU became Sultan Muda.*

Raja Muda Cholan had three children, namely two daughters by his principal wife (*gahara?*) and one son by another wife of a lower class (*orang ka-luar-an*). His daughters were called Raja Long Irang and Raja Chu, and his son was called Raja Kasim. The mother of the latter was Inche Mek Anjong; she was the daughter of the Sri Maharaja Lela, Toh Osman, of Kota Lama.

The Bandahara, Raja Inu, married a sister of Raja Muda Cholan, whose title was Raja Che Puan Tengah; she bore him two sons and one daughter, namely:—

- 1.—Raja Abdurrahim, who married Raja Long Irang, the daughter of Raja Muda Cholan.
- 2.—Raja Radin, who married Raja Chu, younger sister of Raja Long Irang.
- 3.—Raja Itam.

When Raja Muda Cholan died, he became known among the people as Marhum Pulau Juwar. † Raja Kasim was then still very young, and his sister Raja Long Irang brought him up. Raja Long Irang and her husband and child all died about the same time, the latter being quite young. Raja Bandahara Inu died soon afterwards and became known to posterity as Marhum Tengah. Raja Radin then became Bandahara.

When SULTAN ALA-EDDIN died, Sultan Muda RAJA KECHIK BONGSU became Yang-di-per-tuan under the title of SULTAN AHAMADIN SHAH. The Bandahara, Raja Radin, then became

* A. D. 1777 probably. Sultan Ala eddin Mansur Shah is the last ruler mentioned in the *Misa Malayu* (Journal No. 2, p. 193). The original Perak *Salsila* only carries the history as far as the previous reign (Journal No. 9, p. 107). All therefore that now follows is new.

† Raja Cholan (*Marhum Pulau Juwar*) is famous in Perak as the author of the historical work *Misa Malayu*, which has been described in No. 2 of this Journal, p. 187, and extracts from which will be found in No. 10, p.p. 258, 263. I take this opportunity of correcting a mistake committed in the papers quoted, where *Misal* is written for *Misa*. There is a Javanese romance which has been translated into Malay and is very popular in Perak. It is called *Hakayat Misa Perbujaya*, or simply *Misa Jawa*. Raja Cholan's work has been compared by its admirers to the romance in question and has thus come to be called *Misa Malayu*. (The Malay *Misa*) in contradistinction to the *Misa Jawa*.

Raja Muda, and Raja Kechik Muda Mahmud, the son of Marhum Muda, became Bandahara.

SULTAN AHAMADIN married four wives, namely, first Che Puteh, daughter of the Laksamana, Toh Kuala Bidor, by his wife Toh Puasa. Che Puteh received the title of Toh Dalam and gave birth to one son whose name was RAJA ABDUL MULK. The second was Raja Tengah Bongsu, daughter of MARHUM HAJI by a woman of low birth. She had one son, Raja Inu. The king's third wife was a woman of Katiar named Inche Sri Nayan, daughter of Toh Imam Malik-al-Amin. (This Imam Malik-al-Amin was one of nine brothers, namely Toh Biji Dewa, Toh Saiah Dusun, Toh Lubok, Toh Bujal, Toh Sarambi—these last two went to Acheh—and three others. They were the sons of an Arab named Saiyid Aji by Toh Dusun binti Mrah Chichik Puteh, an Achinese woman of royal blood). The king had one son by Che Sri Nayan, whom he called Raja Abdurrahman. His fourth wife was a woman of Sungkei named Toh Nah binti Toh Samban. She bore him one daughter named Raja Andak. He had one other wife, a woman of Sungei Siput, Che Sinuh by name, who had one daughter, Raja Mandak.

RAJA ABDUL MULK married Raja Itam binti Marhum Tengah and had by her two sons and three daughters. The sons were RAJA ABDULLAH and Raja Ahamad, and the daughters were Raja Che Puan Besar (Raja Aminah), Raja Che Puan Saraja, and Raja Che Puan Busu.

Raja Inu married Raja Tengah Irang, a daughter of Marhum Tengah by a woman of Labu Kubong Lanih. (Raja Tengah Irang was known from her childhood as Inche Bidara). He had one son, RAJA CHOLAN, and one daughter, Raja Alang.

Raja Andak married Raja Kasim, son of Marhum Pulau Juwar, and had one daughter named Raja Meh Salamah, familiarly known as Raja Nutih, who was of great beauty.

The Bandahara, Raja Mahmud, had eight children—four sons and four daughters—namely :—

- 1.—Raja Ali.
- 2.—Raja Ngah Laut.
- 3.—Raja Tengah Buang.
- 4.—Raja Radin.

5.—Raja Teh Perak.

6.—Raja Andak Amas.

7.—Raja Mandak (the mother of Raja Mandak was a daughter of the Raja of Menangkabau).

8.—Raja Urei.

Of these, Raja Radin and Raja Urei were by the same mother, a woman of Bukit Tuntong named Bentuak Malak Bergis of the family of Toh Bidara.

When SULTAN AHAMADIN died, people spoke of him as MARHUM BONGSU MANGKAT DI CHIGAR GALAH. RAJA KECHIK BESAR, ABDUL MULK, his son, then became Raja under the title of SULTAN MANSUR SHAH, and RAJA ABDULLAH, his son, became Raja Muda. The Bandahara, Raja Mahmud, also died. Raja Ngah Laut married Raja Aminah, and became Bandahara. Raja Abdurrahman received the title of Raja Kechik Besar and when he died at Kampong Mangkasar, people spoke of him as Marhum Kampong. Raja Kechik Besar married Che Limah, the sister of Toh Ludin, a native of Kuala Prai, daughter of Wan Bentan, who was the son of Tumonggong Pak Ujan, who first opened Kuala Prai.* Raja Kechik Besar and his wife Che Limah had one son, RAJA ABDULLAH. He married Raja Ngah Aminah, the daughter of Raja Alang and grand-daughter of SULTAN MUDA ALA-EDDIN (Raja Sherif Bisnu), and RAJA CHOLAN, the son of Raja Inu, married Raja Mandak, daughter of Marhum Sayong, and had one son, Raja Mahmud, who died young. RAJA CHOLAN divorced his wife, Raja Mandak and married Raja Nutih Meh Salamah, the daughter of Rajak Kasim. This RAJA CHOLAN received the title of Raja Kechik Muda.

Raja Ali, the son of Marhum Sayong, married Che Nurmah, a woman of the people, and had a son named Raja Daud, and a daughter named Raja Puteh Khadijah. Raja Daud married Raja Kechik Puan Busu, daughter of Sultan Mansur Shah, and had two children, namely a son, Raja Sa'id, and a daughter, Raja Andak. Raja Daud married secondly Inche Long Halimah, a woman of the people, daughter of Muhammad Kasim, a native of Sayong and Boya. She bore him two

* The part of Province Wellesley nearest to Penang.

children, of whom the elder was a girl, Raja Fatimah, and the younger was a boy, Raja Abdul Latif (nicknamed Raja Radin). Raja Daud received the title of Raja Kechik Besar, and Raja Ahamad (son of the reigning Sultan) was created Raja Kechik Tengah. The latter married Raja Long (Raja Che Puan Bongsu) daughter of Daing Masak by Raja Galuh, and had three children—one daughter, Raja Utih, and two sons, Raja NGAH J'AFFAR and Raja Alang Iskandar.

Raja Bandahara Ngah Laut and his wife Raja Aminah had one daughter.

Raja Teh Perak, daughter of Marhum Sayong, married Tungku Besar Muda Raja Abdurrahman bin (*Marhum Mangkat di balei*) Yang-di-per-tuan Besar Sultan Ismail of Siak, and had one daughter, Raja Long Siak. This Raja Abdurrahman married also at Sungei Siput a woman, not of royal blood, named Long Bidara. She was the daughter of Toh Padang Raja, a native of Jambi, by his wife Ngah Patah binti Pak Suli bin Toh Sah bin Toh Pajar Tumunggong hilang di Padang, bin Parmei di Wangsa Toh Kahar, son of Tan Jalak Puteh Mata, son of Tan Ondan, son of Tan Saban Balik hilang di Bukit Merah. Raja Abdurrahman and Long Bidara had two sons—Ungku Muda Raja Ismail Puteh, and Ungku Busu Raja Daud (called for short Ungku Andak).

Raja Kechik Sulong Tua Abdurrahman, son of the late Sultan, had four sons, namely, Raja Iskandar, Raja Kemas, Raja Zeinal, and Raja Ismail. Raja Iskandar had, by a concubine, a daughter named Raja Saf. Raja Ismail married Raja Andak Amas and had two children—a son named Raja Idris, and a daughter named Raja Banun. Raja Idris married Raja Long Siak and had two sons—Raja Alang Ali and Raja Kulup Kechik Abdurrahman and two daughters—Raja Puteh Zulika and Raja Ngah Zahara.

Ungku Muda Raja Ismail Puteh married Raja Puteh Khadijah, daughter of Raja Ali, and had two children—a son and a daughter, who were both killed by (*hiatus in MS.*).

He married the second time a woman of the *muntah lumbu* class,* Long Saiba by name, and had by her three children,

* *Bangsa muntah lumbu* "the tribe of the cow's vomit," alleged to be the descendants of the Bhât (herald or bard) of the first Malay King. Beef, milk, butter, *ghi*, &c., are forbidden to them. Jour. Royal Asiatic Socie'y, XIII, N. S. 83.

Raja Muhammad Perak, Raja Mahmud, sons, and Raja Muimunah, daughter.

Ungku Busu Daud married Che Essah, a Salangor woman, and had by her one daughter named Raja Hamidah. When Che Essah died, he married her sister Che Nai and had three children by her—Raja Yahya Kechik, Raja 'Ayesha (*i*), and Raja Khadijah (*f*).

After Raja Muda Radin died people spoke of him as Marhum Shahid Allah. By his wife Raja Che Puan Besar (Ungku Chu) binti Marhum Pulau Juwar, he had three children:—

1.—Raja Omar.

2.—A daughter, who became the wife of Raja Muda Abdullah.

3.—Raja Busu (*f*), whose title was Raja Che Puan Muda, and who became the wife of Raja Kechik Tengah Yusuf, son of Raja Muhammad of Kedah by Che Puasa. The father of this Raja Muhammad was Raja Hitam of Kedah and his mother was Raja Amas Iring.

Raja Kechik Tengah and his wife Raja Che Puan Muda Busu had four children—two sons and two daughters:—

1.—Raja Muhammad Aminullah.

2.—Raja Pandak Ibrahim.

3.—A daughter, name unknown.

4.—Raja Puteh Chantik.

When Sultan MANSUR SHAH died, he was called by the title of Marhum JAMAL-ULLAH. The Raja Muda then ascended the throne taking the title of Sultan ABDULLAH MA'ADAM SHAH; the Bandahara, Raja Ngah Laut, became Raja Muda, and Raja Radin, the younger brother of Raja Ngah Laut, became Bandahara. Raja Bandahara Radin married a woman of the lower class, a native of Kampong Chupin, Ninda Ungu by name, and had by her a daughter named Raja Utih, and a son named Raja Ngah Putra. The Raja Bandahara took a second wife, Che Puteh, a woman of Bandar, and had by her a son named Raja Ala-uddin. After the death of Raja Bandahara Radin, he was spoken of by the people by the titles of Marhum Kechik and Marhum Pulau. And Raja Che Puan Besar Aminah, sister of SULTAN ABDULLAH, and wife of Raja Muda Ngah Laut, also died, and was called after her death by the title of Sha'alam Muda.

Raja Kechik Muda CHOLAN was the next Bandahara, and in his time an arrangement was got up among the Chiefs and Rajas and a European named——, by which the Raja Muda, Ngah Laut, was raised to the dignity of Yang-di-per-Tuan Muda, and Raja Bandahara CHOLAN was made Raja Muda, and Raja ABDULLAH, son of Marhum Kampong Mangkasar (Raja Kechik Besar Abdurrahman) changed his title for that of Raja Kechik Muda, and Raja Idris, son of Raja Ismail, changed his title for that of Raja Kechik Sulong.

Raja Mandak, daughter of Marhum BONGSU, was given in marriage by her young relation SULTAN ABDULLAH MA'ADAM SHAH to Raja Saiyid Itam, son of a Raja from Siak, who already had a son, named Raja Hussein, living at Larut. The issue of this marriage was two children, namely, a son named Raja Ismail Hitam, and a daughter who died young.

Raja Muda CHOLAN and his wife Raja Che Puan Besar (Meh Salamah) had one son named Raja NGAH ALI.

Raja NGAH J'AFFAR married a daughter of Yang-di-per-Tuan Muda Ngah Laut, and took the title of Raja di Hilir.

Raja Alang Iskandar, younger brother of Raja di Hilir NGAH J'AFFAR, married a daughter of Raja Kechik Tengah Yusuf, and another daughter of the latter, namely Raja Puteh, married Raja Ngah Ali.

The sister of Raja di Hilir NGAH J'AFFAR was married to Raja Hussein, son of Raja Itam (who now took the title of Raja Kechik Muda) and his wife that of Raja Che Puan Muda.

After Sultan ABDULLAH MA'ADAM SHAH died, he was mentioned always by the title of MARHUM KHALIL-ULLAH or MARHUM PASIR PANJANG. Raja Muda CHOLAN now ascended the throne under the title of Sultan SHAHAB-UDDIN SHAH, and Raja Bandahara ABDULLAH, son of Marhum Kampong Mangkasar, became Raja Muda, while Raja di Hilir NGAH J'AFFAR succeeded him as Raja Bandahara. Sultan SHAHAB-UDDIN SHAH died, and was known after his death as MARHUM TANJONG PENANGGAR SAFI-ULLAH. Raja Muda ABDULLAH then became Sultan, and reigned at Tanjong Sarangdendang under the title of Sultan ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD SHAH. The Bandahara (Raja di Hilir) became Raja Muda, and Raja Alang Iskandar became Bandahara. The wife of Raja Muda NGAH J'AFFAR

received the title of Raja Che Puan Besar, and the wife of Raja Bandahara Alang Iskandar, that of Raja Che Puan Kechil.

The Raja Bandahara by his wife Raja Che Puan Kechil had two children, the eldest of whom was a daughter named Raja Teh Kechik, and the second a son named Raja Hassan. He had another wife also, a woman of the lower class named Alang Milu, *alias* Ken Uda, by whom he had three sons :—

- 1.—Raja Kulup Muhammad Kramat.
- 2.—Raja Idris.
- 3.—Raja Lop Ahamad.

Raja Bandahara Alang Iskandar died at Kuala Teja, and has ever since been known by the people as Marhum Kuala Teja.

SULTAN ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD SHAH by his wife Raja Perempuan Ngah Aminah had three sons and one daughter, namely :—

- 1.—Raja NGAH YUSUF, (the present Regent).
- 2.—Raja Paudak.
- 3.—Raja Suleiman.
- 4.—A daughter born after her father came to the throne, whose name was Raja Mandak and whose title was Raja Budak Rasul (*anak bangta* *).

Raja ISMAIL HITAM, son of Raja Mandak, and grandson of MARHUM BONGSU, married Raja Fatimah, daughter of Raja Kechik Besar Daud by his wife Long Halimah; and Raja NGAH ALI, son of MARHUM SAPI-ULLAH, was a close friend and ally of this Raja ISMAIL, for the latter had been adopted by MARHUM SAPI-ULLAH and his wife in their lifetime. When this Raja Ngah Ali lost his wife Raja Puteh, daughter of Raja Kechik Tengah, he married the daughter of Raja Kechik Sulong Idris; her name was Raja Puteh Zeleha. They had two sons :—

- 1.—Raja Osman.
- 2.—Raja Omar.

Before they reached manhood, Raja NGAH ALI divorced (*ber-cherei hidop*) Puteh Zeleha.

* *Anak bangta* or *anak sabda* is the name given in Perak to a child of a Sultan borne after his accession.

Raja ISMAIL HITAM, by his wife Raja Fatimah, had two children, the elder of whom was a daughter, Raja Long Khadijah, and the second a son named Raja Lop Ahamad.

When Sultan ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD SHAH died, Raja Muda NGAH J'AFFAR became Yang-di-per-tuan and took the title of Sultan J'AFFAR MA'ADAM SHAH. Raja ALI became Raja Muda and Raja Ismail became Raja Bandahara.

Sultan J'AFFAR and his wife Raja Kechik Puan Besar had one daughter named Raja Long. Her mother died before Raja J'AFFAR succeeded to the throne and was known after her death by the title of Sha'alam Telok Kapayang Mangkat di Pangkalan Tengah. The Sultan had, by another wife (Che Bulan), a daughter named Raja Ngah, and, by another wife (Che Mahat), a daughter named Raja Nandak and a son named Raja ABDULLAH. This Raja ABDULLAH was born on the night of Nafs Sha'aban, and it is said that on that night the water of the well Zem-zem bubbled up and overflowed. Further, a pious Menangkabau man, still living, named Haji Muhammad Ali (who is married to Che Fatimah of Bandar and is known as Tuan Besar Kramat) when he saw the new-born infant, said at the time: "This child is supernaturally gifted (*ber-tuah*); take "the greatest care of him."

Raja Long, the Sultan's daughter, married Raja Kechik, the son of a Raja from Riau, and his second daughter, Raja Ngah, married Daing Perbu, the son of a Bugis Raja who was the son of Kraing Chandrapolih, son of the Raja of Bernih (Brunei): and his third daughter, Raja Nandak, married Raja Pandak, son of MARHUM ATIK-ULLAH MANGKAT DI DURIAN SABATANG, (SULTAN ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD SHAH).

Raja ABDULLAH, the son of Sultan J'AFFAR married Raja Tipah, half sister of Raja Muda Ngah ALI on the mother's side.

Sultan J'AFFAR married another wife called Che Alang Amas, who bore him a son called Raja Musah.

Raja Long had three sons by her husband Raja Kechik of Riau, namely:—

- 1.—Raja Mahmud, who is now at Riau and who has been to Meccah.

2.—Raja Ngah J'affar, who lives at Kampar at Kampong Changkat.

3.—Raja (*hiatus* in M. S.), also at Kampar at the present time.

Raja Ngah bore her husband, Daing Perbu, a daughter named Raja Endah, who married Raja Ngah J'affar the son of Raja Long.

Raja Nandak and her husband Raja Pandak had three sons:—

1.—Raja Ibrahim.

2.—Raja Ali.

3.—Raja Alang.

Raja Pandak had been previously married, before he married Raja Nandak, to a woman of the lower class named Che Long, daughter of Toh Marat of Pulau Tiga, and by her he had one son named Raja Mahmud.

After Sultan J'AFFAR died, he was always spoken of by the title of MARHUM OULIA-ULLAH DI PASIR PANJANG. Raja Muda NGAH ALI then ascended the throne, and his title while Sultan was "Almat'akkal billah il jali Paduka Sri Sultan al mûk-mel 'Anayat Shah el Perak dar el riqûan."*

Raja ABDULLAH, son of the late Sultan, became Raja Muda, the Bandahara, Raja Ismail Hitam, retained that office, and it was by his wish and consent that Raja ABDULLAH was made Raja Muda.

Raja Osman, son of the new Sultan, married Raja Long Khadijah, daughter of Raja Bandahara Ismail, and had no issue.

After the Sultan (ALI) had reigned for a time, he died at Kuala Manera at the house of Che Rajab, and was buried at Gedong Siam at Sayong. The title given to him after his death was MARHUM NAJI-ULLAH.

At this time, Raja ABDULLAH was down the river and though he was sent for repeatedly he did not come.† There was then a

* "He who places all his confidence in the just God, Paduka Sri Sultan el makmel 'Anayat Shah of Perak, the abode of Paradise.

† The custom quoted by the Perak Chiefs in explanation of their action in passing over the Raja Muda (see Blue-Book c. 1111, p. 118) is common to several Indo-Chinese nations, e. g. the Siamese, *Journ. Ind. Arch.* I, 344, and the Cambodians, Moura, *Le Royaume de Cambodge*, I, 347. In Timor the body of a deceased king remains unburied till the relatives can afford to provide the burial feast. Till such time the king is supposed to be asleep and no successor with reigning powers can be appointed. Forbes' *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 438.

consultation among the Chiefs, at the head of whom was Paduka Sri Maharaja Ibrahim, Mantri at Larut, after which they raised Raja Bandahara ISMAIL to the throne under the title of "El mestûr bsetri Allah el jemil * Paduka Sri Sultan Ismail "Muy-eddin 'ayat Shah."

Raja Osman, son of the late Sultan, was made Bandahara under the title of Bandahara Wakil-al-Sultan Wazir al kabir. Not long after this, Raja Muda ABDULLAH came to an agreement with the Chiefs down the river, at the head of whom was the Laksamana Muhammad Amin, that he should be recognised as Sultan under the title of "El 'ashik billah† SULTAN ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD SHAH, Yang-di-per-Tuan, Perak," and he at once went to Singapore where Governor Ord was then stationed as the Governor of the Straits Settlements. Soon after he returned to Perak, there was a change of Governors and Sir Andrew Clarke became Governor and after reaching Singapore came on to Pangkor, where he confirmed SULTAN ABDULLAH as Yang-di-per-Tuan of Perak, SULTAN ISMAIL becoming Ex-Sultan, that is to say, Sultan Muda. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. W. Birch was then appointed Resident of Perak. Again there was a change of Governors in Singapore, and Sir William Jervois became Governor. Then the death of Mr. Birch at Pasir Salak took place, and the Sultan (ISMAIL) retired from Pangkalan Pêguh. Then Captain Dunlop and Major McNair became Queen's Commissioners in Perak and afterwards Mr. Davidson became Resident. After this, Sultan ABDULLAH and the Laksamana and the Shabandar were taken away to Singapore and thence to Pulau Seychelles. Then Mr. Hugh Low became Resident of Perak and Mr. Maxwell became Assistant Resident and governed Larut. Raja Muda Yusuf became Regent of Perak, and Raja Idris, son of Marhum Bandahara Iskandar, became Hakim of Perak.

Raja Muda Yusuf, Regent of Perak, begot two children, a daughter named Raja Nutih, and a son, Raja Iop Mansur. He had another son, by a concubine, Raja Muhammad Ajam; and another son, by a woman called Zenab (to whom he was never married), who was named Raja Pendawa. By a woman named Alang Malaka (whom he married) he has a son named Raja

* "The covering of the protecting mantle of God."

† "The friend of God."

Johar. Thus, at the date at which this record is drawn up the children of the REGENT are five in number, but judging from his robustness, it is possible that he may still beget more.

The mother of Raja Nutih and Raja Mansur (the Regent's elder children) was Toh Puan Fatimah, the daughter of Raja Iudra Bongsu by Toh Mandu who held the office of *bantara* to MARHUM DURIAN SABATANG, father of the REGENT. Raja Nutih married Raja Idris, the Hakim, and they have one son, Raja Abdul Jalil, or Yup. By another woman, Ngah Manih, Raja Idris has two sons, Raja Abdul Hamid and Raja Alang Iskandar and one daughter Raja Ngah.

Raja Mansur, younger brother of Raja Nutih, married Raja Long, daughter of Raja Alang Mamat, and had a son named Raja Abdul Majid.

Raja Muhammad Ajam, son of the Regent, married Khatijah, a woman of Kota Lama, and had one daughter named Raja Long.

Ungku Muda Raja Ismail Puteh, or, as he was generally called in his old age, Toh Ungku Ismail Puteh, married another wife, Raja Alang Sabda, daughter of Raja Hussein, elder brother of SULTAN ISMAIL. They had two daughters and one son :—

- 1.—Raja Zeleha.
- 2.—Raja Muhammad Tayib.
- 3.—Raja Mandak.

Raja Yahya Kechik, son of Tungku Busu Raja Daud, married Raja Fatimah, daughter of Haji Radin Mansur by Inche Alang Mariam daughter of the Panglima Bukit Gantang Alang 'Ayeddin. Raja Yahya Kechik lived at Sungei Limau, and having performed the pilgrimage to Meccah, was nicknamed Raja Haji.*

Raja Haji and Raja Fatimah, at the time when this is written have three sons and three daughters :—

- 1.—Raja Puteh Khadijah.
- 2.—Raja Kulup Abdurrahman.
- 3.—Raja Latifah.
- 4.—Raja Muhammad Ali Khatih.
- 5.—Raja Ngah Zohara Mahira.
- 6.—Pachi Raja Abdul Hamid.

* The author of this paper.

Raja Haji married another wife, Teh Misum Selebuh, but divorced her without issue. He married another wife Teh Zeleha of Senggang, and had by her a daughter named Raja Long Aminah.

Raja Haji was adopted, from the time his mother conceived him, by Toh Ungku Ismail and Raja Puteh Khadijah, and was brought up by them, regarding them always as his father and mother, and being in ignorance, until he reached manhood, who his real parents were. All the property which Raja Ismail and Raja Puteh acquired, subsequent to the time of the marriage of Raja Ismail Itam with Raja Teh Fatimah—lands, houses, mines, slaves, elephants and buffaloes, they made over to Raja Haji Yahya while he was still quite young and they are his to this day.

The end.

Written on Wednesday, the 7th day of Jamad-ul-akhir, A. H. 1299, at Kampong Bēlanja.